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DALY'S THEATRE 8:15 The Foresters.
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EMPIRE THEATRE 8:15 The Girl I Left Behind Mc. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-S 15-The Wife of Claudius.
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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1893.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-John Dillon, Anti-Parnel Lte, warned the amnesty agitators in Parliament that they are putting Home Rule in peril. - M. Rochefort refuses to return to France under a safe-conduct, to testify in the Panama cases; he disclaims any desire to reflect on men involved in the Panama scandal. = Floods in Queensland have caused enormous loss to property; many persons have been drowned. == The little King of Spain, who found in very recent political history. The has scarlatina, is convalescent.

Domestic .- Commissioner Castle talked about the benefits that would tollow the annexation of Hawaii by the United States. == Congressman L. Wilson, of West Virginia, and Don M. Dickinson, of Michigan, had a conference with President-elect Cleveland. == Dr. William Coolidge Stone died at his home in Lakewood, N. J. The Indian police who killed the Sioux murderers at Pine Ridge Agency were promoted and commended in official orders. == Assemblyman Kempner will introduce further reform bills in the Assembly at Albany this week.

City and Suburban .- Miss Sallie C. Koop killed berself in her Brooklyn home. == Mrs. W. C. Whitney and Stephen A. Walker died. == The Rev. John R. Davies preached his first sermon as paster of Dr. Crosby's church.

The Weather.-Forecast for to-day: Warmer and growing cloudy, with snow or rain late in the day. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 21 degrees; lowest, 6; average, 14 5-8.

It is no easy task which the Rev. John R Davies has assumed in accepting the pastorate so long and ably filled by Dr. Howard Crosby Mr. Davies began his work in the Fourth Avenue Church yesterday under favorable auspices. He is a self-made man, and his record in his previous pastorate gives promise of a useful and brilliant ministry in this city. No one will expect him to fill the place of Dr. Crosby, which was in many respects unique. Mr. Davies will, naturally, do his work on his own lines, and will be judged accordingly.

Governor Werts's policy as shown thus far to a wide departure from that of his predecessor, and it seems to be meeting with cordial approval from the people of New-Jersey. It is not surprising that they have become thoroughly disgusted with Abbettism and heartily welcome a change. The politicians, too, bave had their eyes opened. At least one conspicuous manifestation of approval of Governor Werts's course was given last week. He has only to continue on the lines he has already marked out to win not only lasting popularity. but an enviable reputation as a reformer and public-spirited chief magistrate.

Assemblyman Otto Kempner has not got the State capital and in this city. Not discouraged by the treatment accorded to the bills introduced by him last week, he is ready with further attacks upon the Tammany bulwarks. His objective points now are the New-York Coroners' office and the Bureau of Incumbrances in the Public Works Department

and that a reform is sorely needed. But the except the official patronage they are about to Michael F. Dwyer's trainer. Tammany grip on these offices is a tight one. and it will not be loosed without a long and fogging: trying in advance to find some excuse desperate struggle.

If one-fourth of the bills introduced up to this time by the New-York City Senators and Assemblymen are passed, the Legislature will not have time to consider many other matters, provided that adjournment is had at a reasonable date. What Tammany is doing at Albany this winter-and it must be remembered that all of the thirty-seven representatives of this city in the Legislature are devoted Tammany men, except Senator Brown and Assemblyman Kempner-is described at length in an Albany letter given in another column. Few of the measures brought forward are really meritorious; but, of course, their chances of success do not depend on their merits or demerits. Whether they are or are not valuable to Tammany Hall is the touchstone that will determine

The trial of the election thieves in Buffalo. the men who came within an ace last fall of counting out two Republicans who had been elected to the responsible offices of District-Attorney and School Superintendent, is to take place this week: and it is given out at Albany that Lieutenant-Governor Sheehan will be absent from his place in the Senate and will find it desirable to spend the next few days in Buffa'o. Why is this? Does he fear that the Democrats indicted there for election frauds will not have a fair trial if he stays in Albany? Or is it hoped in Eric County that "influence" can be used effectually in behalf of the rascals? Anyhow, Mr. Sheehan's presence in Buffalo will indicate the uncommon anxiety which he feels in the criminal proceedings in progress in that

REPUBLICANS NOT RESPONSIBLE.

We observe a disposition on the part of the Democratic press, or, more strictly speaking, the Democratic newspapers of Mugwump antecedents, to wriggle. They seem much more anxious to saddle the Republicans in Congress with the responsibility of non-action on the silver question than to repeal the Silver-Purchase act by the votes of their own party. This may be the effect simply of habit. Whenever in the last thirty years they have been intrusted with control it has always been under limitations and checks which, while restraining their power, relieved them also in some degree of responsibility. Not having had control at any one time of the Executive and the Senate and House, they have fallen into a habit that has become a second nature of extenuating their own shortcomings by putting all the blame upon the shoulders of their opponents, who had it in their power somewhere in the process of legislation to interpose insuperable obstacles. So it happens that for thirty years this party has been doing business on a mouth full of professions and promises, which it excused itself from ever living up to or attempting to fulfil on the ground that so long as the Republicans had the power to block the path of their great reforms at some point of their progress it was only waste of time to set them going. Their last performance of this character was in the present Congress. When they elected their bulky and unwieldy majority in 1890 Democratic newspapers from one end of the country to the other agreed that it was opposition to the McKinley tariff that had brought it about, and that the unmistakable meaning of the elections was a popular demand for the repeal of the tariff. Well, why didn't they do it? Why, because, as they said, there was no probability of carrying such a measure through the Senate. Whoever asked why they did not fulfil their promises was answered: "Why, how can we? Don't you see our hands are tied by the Senate and the Executive?" And then they proceeded to tie their own hands by House rules that practically forbid any business to be done except by unanimous consent.

cuse its own inaction, incapacity or neglect on the ground of divided responsibility, or because a Republican President or Senate can effectually block its purposes. For the next two years, at least, it has all the machinery of legislation in its own centrol. It has all the responsibility, too, and cannot escape it. Do they want an example of how to conduct themselves in the circumstances; how to meet the responsibility put upon them by the Nation? It may be Republican party came into full power four years ago, after a campaign made chiefly on the same issue as the last-the tariff. The result was interpreted as a demand for a Protective Tariff, just as the result in 1892 was the preeise contrary. Please take notice that making a tariff is the riskiest thing a party can under take. It is smart politics to dodge the question; it is statesmanship to meet it fairly and squarely. This latter the Republicans did. Did it when it would have been easy to evade it; when Democratic persistence in obstructive and dilatory tactics and Democratic clamor against the violation of parliamentary precedents and traditions furnished abundant pretext for disregarding the popular verdict; and when it was evident that a tariff bill in which so many interests had to be consulted would at least in the stage of experiment bandicap the their responsibility, and in full view of the the task and performed it to the best of their ability, though in doing it they had to ride over the factious opposition of Democrats who contended that the natural right of the minority was to dictate to the majority-the same old coercion and coercion was unconstitutional. The tariff legislation of the Lth Congress has apparently been repudiated, but whether wise or unwise, history will record it among the chief glories of the Republican party that in the tariff legislation of the Lth Congress it showed both the sincerity of its professions

The Democratic party can no longer ex-

and the courage of its convictions. That example is worth heeding. The Demoeratic party is now for the first time in thirty years in the position both of responsibility and power. It can no longer shoulder off the blame for a do-nothing policy upon its opponents. For thirty years it has been dealing in negatives, playing the obstructionist, quibbler, fault-finder, trickster and dodger. It has now to confront real responsibilities. It must drop small politics if it can and undertake statesmanship so far as it can grasp it. It is idle to talk about the possible hindrances from Republican opposition; transparent folly to undertake in that way to shift from their own shoulthrough worrying the machine Democrats at fitness. Whether the question be of tariff or silver coinage, or economy in expenditures, a foreign policy or the administration of the Civil Service-whatever it may be, they have no excuse for not meeting it squarely and treating it with courage and decision. The party has an enormous task before it, and only a heterogeneous mass of mixed-pickle politicians with

enjoy. They are still quibbling and pettifor neglecting to carry out the profuse programme of professions and promises upon the strength of which they have been clothed with power. This will not do. They are now called upon for statesmanship, not small polities. Our Democratic contemporary "The let it go so: only don't try to shirk the responsibility by laying the blame upon Republicans.

MR. CLEVELAND AND THE MUTINEERS.

What can be more sad than the spectacle of discord among the devoted and self-sacrificing patriots who elected Mr. Cleveland? Yet to such length has the want of harmony proceeded already that the President-elect is solemnly reminded by some of his newspaper supporters that the men who oppose his wishes in the matter of silver are mutineers, who deserve to be treated not as Democrats, but as traitors to Democratic principles. Though they cannot be hanged at the yardarm nor incontinently shot to death, a punishment can yet be inflicted which will be greater than they can bear. Mr. Cieveland's friends tell him that he ought to refuse all offices to such mutineers. and to any whom they may recommend. What language could depict the fate of a Democratic leader thus ostracised in the matter of patronage and spoils? If he cannot get office nor recommend anybody else to office under a Democratic President, the poor man might just as well turn Populist.

Right there is the trouble. Mr. Cleveland is well aware that he could manufacture a large army of Populists out of men who voted for him by the simple process of rejecting their claims for office. If he listens to no appeal or recommendation from them, and ostracises them as mutineers, they can walk over to the third party and make it a terror in nearly all the Democratic States. For the propensity of the great majority of the Democratic voters, in all the Southern and Western States, is to favor any and every form of inflation or degradation of currency. If they can get free coinage of silver, they look upon that as only an excuse for issuing more paper notes practically redeemable in nothing; while, if free coinage is denied, they demand issues of notes to be loaned on crops or land to the extent of at least \$50 per capita. These notions prevail so widely among Democratic voters in Western and Southern States that it may be doubted whether half the party would not break from it if leaders of the same opinion and of large local influence were to be driven into opposition by ostracism in the matter of appointments.

Mr. Cleveland will doubtless be advised by his shrewdest friends to use his power just the other way. More flies are caught with sugar than with vinegar. He can do more to overcome opposition by sweetening the leading malcontents than by threatening or punishing them. If he picks out a few for Cabinet and other responsible places he will be able to work quite a revolution in their opinions within a short time. With minor offices he can convert thousands more to his way of thinking. All these helping him, he will have a better chance to prevent a stampede of Democrats to the third party than he would if he started out to string up the mutineers at the yardarm. It is a troublesome matter to indict a whole

party for treason to itself. Substantially, the entire Democratic party of many Western and Southern States detests Mr. Cleveland's monctary ideas, and the declaration of financial principles in the National platform they consider a mere trick to eatch votes which every good Democrat ought to disregard and trample upon immediately after the election. "The party declared these things," they ejaculate, "but what of it? The party said what it did But the last election brought an end to all not believe, and promised what it never meant defeat its real wishes, under pretence of regard for its campaign promises." One cannot deny that the Democratic voters did intend. and do now intend, to disregard Mr. Cleveland's records, his wishes and his platform, and to get more money without delay, as much of it as possible. He and his platform were used owners of vacant lets are permitted to assail only as a trap for Eastern votes.

It will not be easy steering for him to escape the dangers which threaten on either side. He cannot afford to wreck his Administration and his party on the rock of financial bankruptey. Neither can be afford to drive a great body of Western and Southern Democrats over to the Populists.

RICHARD CROKER ON THE TURE.

Mr. Croker will be a conspicuous figure on the turf this year. He has invested nearly \$50,000 in three fast mares, Yorkville Belle, Fairy and Red Banner, and has entered them in his own name in a number of rich stakes. For years Mr. Croker has displayed singular sagacity and shrewdness in getting hold of 'sure things' in local politics, although his judgment was sadly at fault in selecting the winner of the contest in the Democratic National Convention at Chicago last summer. The keenness of vision which he has exhibited in discovering means for increasing his influparty responsible for it. With a full sense of ence and power in this city, and the tremendous grip with which he has laid hold of everypossible consequences, the Republicans took up thing within his grasp, indicate the possession of qualities that may be expected to lead to remarkable success on the turf. Some surprise has been expressed by turfmen that Mr. Croker has bought no colts. Perhaps he thinks that mares and fillies will be easier to manage. contention of 1861, that majority rule was It must be at times something of a strain even on his resolute and dominant nature to keep in proper subjection and docility the hot-blooded and fiery brayes of Tammany Hall, and he may

desire gentler material to deal with on the turf. Mr. Croker was a frequent visitor to the principal racetracks last season, and was deeply interested in the battles of the thoroughbreds. He was a diligent student of the mysteries and intricacies of racing, the two Gamaliels at whose feet he sat being Michael F. Dwyer, the heaviest speculator on the American turf, and William C. Daly, the slyest and most cunning of owners, who has made a fortune with his horses by occult methods. Mr. Croker undoubtedly divined that there was nothing so recondite and devious in the lowest recesses of the turf that the luminous intellects of Mr. Dwyer and Mr. Daly could not search it out. It is to be hoped, however, that Mr. Croker will not follow the examples of his two preceptors, and run his fillies as their horses have been run in some cases. It will not heighten and for which they now have to show their if he runs his fillies when they are wholly out of form, are in no condition to win, and have no possible chance of winning, in order to delude and mislead the public. That is the policy which has been frequently pursued with the Dwyer and Daly horses. Perhaps Mr. Croker associated so intimately last season with these two owners, and observed their ways so \$4,489,000. closely, in order to make up his mind what

Mr. Croker will surely be a formidable and the jockey clubs will tremble at his nod, because his power at Albany is so great that he can repeal the Ives Pool act at his pleasure, and thus close the gates of every racing association in the State. The owner whose horse may run a close finish with one of Mr. Croker's New-York Sun" is quite right in its view that fillies is to be pitied, for the judges can hardly the first duty of the party is to redeem its fail to be so awestricken at the thought of a promises. One of these was to repeal the possible clash with the Autocrat of Tammany, Silver-Purchase act: another was to repeal the that Mr. Croker's colors will probably fill their McKinley tariff. If they do not dare do either eyes to the exclusion of all others. For this reason, and because of the merit and speed of his fillies, Mr. Croker is likely to carry off many valuable prizes. And Tammany to a man will be loyal to his colors. What a tremendous rush of his devoted followers to the city poolrooms and the betting-rings of the racecourses will take place when one of the Croker fillies is announced to run!

Mr. Croker has been such a favorite of fortune for many years that the bookmakers will be timid about offering odds against his racers. But even at short odds Mr. Croker's gains may be abundant. He is reported to be a courageous better when he thinks he has a "sure thing," and the turf is full of "sure things." He is understood to have won large sums in betting on the elections last November, his partner in those speculations being Michael F. Dwyer. But he says that he does not go on the turf to enrich himself. His health is such that he must be in the open air a great deal, and as he is fond of horses the turf will afford him recreation and benefit his health also. Mr. Croker says that he will be entirely satisfied if his racers pay their expenses. Would it not be well, then, for Mr. Croker to imitate the benevolent example of Baron Hirsch, who gives away to charities every year every penny that he wins on the turf? If Mr. Croker, the Dwyer brothers, William C. Daly and other prominent racing men will follow this meritorious and admirable course, the turf will speedily reach a much higher place in public respect than it holds at present.

THE VACANT METROPOLITAN LOT.

Can any good reason be given why the owners of vacant lots in this town should be allowed to make a nuisance of their property, by and with the consent of the municipal authorities? That they do so is a familiar fact-a fact within the knowledge of all pedestrians who have occasion to travel up and down our streets. After a fall of snow the householder proceeds to clear his sidewalk, or if he fails to do so he properly receives an admonition from a contiguous policeman. But what does the owner of a vacant lot do after a snowfall? Does he do as the householder does? Oh, no. He does nothing. He allows the snow on the sidewalk fronting or surrounding his lot to lie where it falls. The consequence of this selfish neglect is that these vacant-lot sidewalks, during such a winter as the present one, are precisely what we have named them-public nuisances. Until the snow upon them has been trodden sufficiently to pack walking over them is unpleasant. Then when a thaw sets in they pecome practically impassable, the snow being transformed into slush. Let the thaw be followed by a cold snap and then an icy coating is as perilous to the unwary foot as the innocent-looking but malicious banana peel.

A correspondent of THE TRIBUNE, in freeing her mind on the subject, says: "I had occasion the other afternoon to walk from Seventysixth-st, to Eighty-sixth-st, on West End-ave. and actually the sidewalks in front of the vacant lots were in such an abominable condition that had it not been for a positive engagement I should have abandoned what proved a very disagreeable undertaking." The southwest corner of Seventy-fourth-st. and the Boulevard is a vacant lot. It is a big lot running to Seventy-third-st. During the thaw of last week the sidewalk fronting this lot between these two streets was of no avail to one not equipped with rubber boots or a raft. The a weariness to the flesh during the winter, as thousands of persons who pass over its neglected sidewalk daily on their way to the elevated railway station could testify. And as it is on the West Side so it is on the East-the the public health and the public comfort by means of the vacant-lot sidewalks.

Now, what is the explanation? Is there a divinity that hedges the owner of a vacant lot? Have his fellow-citizens no rights which he feels bound to respect? If the greatest good of the greatest number requires that sidewalks in front of lots which are builded upon shall be kept clean, why does not the rule apply with equal force to other sidewalks? If, perchance, there is a city ordinance which provides that all our sidewalks of all sorts shall be kept passable and clean, then why is it not enforced?

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

Industries continue in a most flourishing condition, the distribution of products is the most satisfactory ever known in midwinter, and speculation, though quite active, has tended to such an adjustment of prices as may help rather than hinder the future movement of products. The passage of the Anti-Option bill in the Senate has not as yet produced the derangement of markets which some anticipated in advance of final action in the House; perhaps, in part, because it is hoped the rules of that body may be successfully used to prevent the passage of the measure. As the bill will not in any case take effect until July 1 speculation will doubtless continue in the old methods, with more or less idea that the measure will be so evaded as to become a dead letter. the outgoes of gold, and the methods by which gold is secured for export, cause some natural apprehension

During the month of January the stock of Treasury gold in excess of gold certificates outstanding fell from \$121,266,663 January 1 to \$108,333,811 February 4, a loss of about \$13,000,000. The net exports of gold from Newexports had no effect on Treasury statements yet received. Practically all the gold exported has been taken from Treasury reserves; that is, instead of being drawn out by surrender of gold certificateer which would leave the available reserve unchanged, it has been drawn by redemption of notes. Thus the legal tenders in the Treasury increased \$11,239,402 in January, and the new Treesury notes \$1,315,716, and while currency certificates outstanding increased rather more than disbursements for silver bullion, it is evident that payments for gold exported have been made mainly with notes. Of the exports January 28, January 31 and Pebruary 4, \$6,750,000 were taken from the Treasury here, and in payment only \$3,500 gold certificates were used, \$2,009,500 United States notes and \$4,010,000 Treasury notes. If the outgo should continue at the same rate, and ders the responsibility they have so long sought | the reputation of the Ruler of the Metropolis | with the same methods, the amount of free gold in the Treasury would be reduced below the \$100,-100.000 limit within two weeks.

Large amounts of currency come in from the interior-\$6,253,000 last week, but only \$241,-000 gold, and loss by exports and Treasury move-ments reduced the bank reserves more than \$2,815,000, while the heavy increase in loans \$9,730,000, made the loss in surplus reserve It seems rather surprising that prices of railroad stocks nevertheless averaged here. It is certain that great abuses exist in which to accomplish it. Its leaders apparently to avoid on the turf. But his fillies are now slightly higher at the close than at the

both of these branches of the city government. have not yet risen to a realization of anything in Michael F. Dwyer's stable and in charge of ginning, though the average would have been any that a property of the city government. slightly lower than a week ago if a single stock had been omitted, the Manhattan, which dropped potent personality on the turf. Every one of from 161 3-4 to 157, and then rose to 168 3-4 on reports that the rapid transit plan had been perfected. Most of the other stocks show some decline, though of the Trust stocks, Sugar and Cordage advanced almost as much as Whiskey, and the rest of the list declined. The fall in Whiskey Trust from 47 to 34, and the recovery to 43 1-4, were equally independent of monetary

> In the other speculative markets prices were generally somewhat lower, though without such decline as the passage of the Anti-Option bill was by some expected to cause. Wheat closed a small fraction higher than last week, though Western receipts are still large-since January 1 about 18,200,000 bushels, against 11,800,000 last year--and "Bradstreet's" account of stocks in sight is 113,712,000 bushels, against 114,036,-000 January 1, and 72,588,000 a year ago. With visible stocks 41,000,000 bushels greater than last year, the exports thus far this year from both coasts, flour included, have been 15,609, 744 bushels, against 22,324,686 last year. Receipts of corn have been a little less than last year, but the price dropped mearly a cent, and oats almost as much, pork also yielding a little. Cotton declined an eighth for spot and a quarter for February, though exports for the crop year are more than 1,000,000 bales behind last year, and Mr. Ellison estimates a surplus at the end of the year of 520,000 bales, allowing for a crop of only 6,400,000 American.

> When it is considered that the last month wa one of unusual storms and interruption of traffic, it is evident that domestic trade has been surprisingly large. The bulk of the interruption falls on the railways, and yet reports thus far received for January show an increase of 4 per cent in earnings over those of last year. turns of clearing houses outside New-York for January exceed those of any previous month except December and are 12.5 per cent greater than in January, 1892, while for last week the increase appears to be 5 per cent. With the cotton trade and pork packing, two of the most important branches of business, curtailed by short supplies, it is the more remarkable that the aggregate increases thus.

All branches of textile industry are doing bet-

ter than in any previous year. Print cloths are strong, with no stocks in sight, and many grades of cotton goods have advanced in price within month. Sales of wool at the three principal markets have been 30,600,000 pounds this year thus far, against 24,900,000 last year, and the demand for men's goods is both earlier and larger than usual, especially for medium and low priced goods, while there is quite a boom in ingrain carnets. Shipments of boots and shoes from the East, according to "The Shoe and Leather Reporter," have been 46,000 cases, or nearly 18 per cent larger than last year to date. The iron manufacturer is actually putting out a larger quantity of products than ever, and for most kinds at the lowest prices ever known. Contracts for 20,000 tons of plates for the new cruisers, and for structural materials for several large buildings here, aggregating many thousand tons, have been placed at prices said to be unprecedented. Order for 60,000 tons steel rails were placed by the Pennsylvania last week, and the official report shows that while less pig iron by about 400,000 tons was used last year in railmaking than in 1890, the consumption of pig was greater and the consumption of other Bessemer steel ingots nearly 800,000 tons greater than in that year.

The failure of Congress to act on silver and the continued outgoes of gold keep attention fixed upon the unusual changes in foreign commerce. Imports at New-York since January 1 have been \$12,000,000 greater and exports from New-York almost \$10,000,000 less than last year. Up to this time, the gold movement must be attributed rather to financial distrust than to any balance on merchandise account, but unless the situation changes the foreign trade in February may result in some

Under the existing law it is the duty of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction to provide municipal lodging houses, and the carrying out of the law would put an end to the disgraceful condition of things which prevails in the lodging rooms of police stations, and will system is maintained. At a recent meeting the Police Commissioners declined to approve a proposed amendment to the law now on the statute book compelling the Charities Commissioners to Actual treason to party would be to northeast corner of Seventy-second-st. and build and maintain lodging houses-that is, mak-The reason given for this action was that the Police Commissioners did not feel like recommending compulsory legislation affecting an other department. These scruples might well have been laid aside, especially as the police have to deal directly with persons seeking for lodgings. A change in the present method is demanded in the interests of deceney, good health and good order. Why is not the permissive law carried into effect?

Mayor Gilroy does not think that there are too many Police Justices in this city. Yet every one of our Police Justices has months of idleness each year, and few of them give one-quarter of their working hours to their duties from January 1 to December 31. Police Justice Grady has just gone 6ff on a long pleasure trip with his friend and protector, Richard Croker, and the Justices who remain behind have plenty of leisure. Most of the occupants of our police court benches are in a condition of pestilent inefficiency all the time. But what is the value of the opinion of a Mayor who appointed Koch a Pelice Justice and Scannell a Fire Commissioner?

Servia is reported to be on the verge of civil

war owing to the attempt of the Liberal and Anti-Russian Regency and Cabinet to convert the general election now in progress into a Radical defeat. The Radicals, however, possess an immense majority, both in the urban and rural districts, and hence a Liberal victory could only be achieved by terrorism? force and fraud. Radical party in Servia, at the head of which stands the ex-Premier, M. Patchisch, is altogerer Russian in its sympathies, and the same may said of the greater portion of the population, who see in the Czar the supreme spiritual head of their church. In view of this state of things, the reconciliation between ex-King Milan and Queen Natalie acquires peculiar significance. It is reported to have been brought about by the Muscovite Ambassador in Paris, and to be preparatory to a return of both husband and wife to Belgrade at the summons of the Radical party, for the purpose of assuming the Regency of Servia during the minority of their son. Of course, this would involve the ousting of the Anti-Russian, M. Ristitch, the only survivor of the three Regents formerly appointed by ex-King Milan prior to his abdication. King Milan is reported to have now become altogether Russian in his sympathies, resenting in the strongest manner possible the contemptuous treatment to which he has been subjected since his abdication by Austria, for whose sake he compromised his popularity among his former subjects.

The Judiciary Committee of the Assembly is going to give a hearing next Thursday on the bill requiring personal registration of voters throughout the State. This bill is paluably a Democratic measure to reduce the Republican vote, but it affects Democrats as well as Republizans in the rural districts. There should be a large turnout of representatives from the towns and counties to protest against this measure on Thursday next. The Democratic bosses mean to pass the bill, and will undoubtedly do so, unless there is a most emphatic demonstration against it.

of people that they have a right to deduct the cost of break ges from the wages paid to their domestic servants. A decree just rendered by the English courts, however, sudely shafters this som

illusion, at any rate, so far as Great Britain is concerned, and it will probably be found that our tribunals here, if appealed to on the subject, would give a similar decision. The London judge put the truth plainly enough when he declared that servants had to be "taken with all risk," and that deduction from wages for breakages could only be made in the event of a special agree between the employer and the domestic at the time of the latter's engagement. There are few servants who would be willing to consent to such a stipulation.

PERSONAL.

Ex-Senator Carlisle is said to be fond of the game of solitaire, and even plays it while he is at work. The intricacies of this diversion are believed to sesion intent on the game, you may see him look us now and then and ask a question, or offer a upon a topic very foreign to his more obvious

There seems to be no doubt that Dr. W. J. Tucker will accept the presidency of Dartmouth this time. In fact, it would probably not have been offered again without a distinct understanding to that effect. Morethat of homilecties, to take effect on May 1. He will then assume a part of his new sluties, it is an nounced. The others will be taken up at commence

The Hon. Charles Foster, Secretary of the Treasury, was asked the other day about his plan for the future. "The Washington Star" quotes him as saying in reply:
"I don't know that I will do anything when I leave the Cabinet. I think I have earned the right to rest. I have never taken a vacation in my life. I do not go to watering places in the summer, nor South in the winter. I have never known how it feels to loaf, but I think I'll try it." This further question was at. dressed to the Secretary: "What is the result of your experience in public life! You have been Congress man, Governor and Secretary of the Treasury. You have had all the annoyances and all the pleasures of a Government official. I want you to tell me whether the game is worth the candle." it 15," replied Governor Foster. "It is certainly no in the money way, but it is different if you look at it in the money way, but it is discrett if you look at it from the higher standpoint that Garlied took. He held that the rewards of public life were greater than those of money-making. He held the satisfaction of soul which arises from the dealing with great questions, the having the esteem of your friends and the applause of the world as things not to be compared with money. I think he was right."

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

According to a Belgian gentleman now in this country, the territory of Moresnet, lying between Belgium and Germany is the smallest Government in the It has a population of nearly 2,000. The people are devoted entirely to the tin mining industry. There is no military service, and election days are things they never hear of. There is a Senate of ten members who are appointed by the Mayor. He gets his place by being appointed by two delegates, one from Germany and one from Belgium. The police force consists of one man. He is paid out of the also pays for the maintenance of the roads and the schools. The territory was made independent in 1815. Germany and Belgium both to settle a dispute. wanted it on account of its tin mines, but neither of them got it. The territory contains a trifle over two square miles of ground.

Mr. Wilson—Is that the Mrs. Dalton you are always talking so awfully about?
Mrs. Wilson—Yes: isn't she horrid?
Mr. Wilson—What made you treat her so cop-

Mrs. Wilson—Oh, she keeps a better grade of coffee than any of the rest of the neighbors I borrow of.— (Chicago News Record.

The Italians call their bank scandal " Panamino," the little Panama.

His Kind.—"Oh, dear me," hughed Chapple, when he was asked if he could dance, "I have all the accom-plishments of my kind." "I'd like to see some of your knitting," said Cynicus. -(Vogue.

The following item recently appeared in "The Juneau City (Alaska) Mining Record": "On Friday, the 13th inst., there will be an ice cream sociable at the Log Cabin Church. A cordial invitation will be

Of Intrinsic Value.-Hojack-Skidmore is a very

valuable man.
Tomdik—In what way?
Hojack—His teeth are filled with gold and his system is permeated with bi-chloride.—(Vogue.

In the late war a militia officer who was, in an emergency, promoted to a generalship in the army was very ambitious to have a large staff. Governor Curtin referred him to his Attorney-General, Meredith, who, on opening the list of nominees, exclaimed, "Why, General, this is not a staff, it's a club."

Located.-Literary Visitor-Willie, you know who the autocrat of the breakfast table is? Wil Willie-Yes, sir; it's our bired girl.-(Vogue,

Mrs. Crusticus—What is the nationality of the queen of the Hawaiian Islands?

Crusticus—Don't ask foolish questions, my dear. How could a woman with such a name as "Lily o' Killarney" be anything else but Irish. She-Don't you think D'Auber's pictures of animals

are natural ? He-They are certainly beastly.

What a Mistake of One Figure May Do-Mr. Graynes

-Young man was it you who published the story
this morning that I made a clear \$50,000 in the wheat
pit yesterday!

Reporter-Yes, sir. It was a clean scoop, too.

Mr. Graynes (with a groan)-Clean scoop is the
right name for it, young man! It was only \$5,000,
and when I went home this aftermon I found that
my wife had seen the item and had spent the day
buying laces and jewelry on a \$50,000 basis!(Chicago Tribane.

A WEDDING

Council Bluffs, Iowa, Feb. 5 (Special).-Joseph Reed, of this city, was married at Malvern, Mills County, lowa, to-day, to Miss Edith Evans, of that village Mr. Reed has for several years been among the leaders in Iowa politics. He served seventeen years on the Iowa Supreme Court bench, which place he re signed to accept the office of Congressman, being elected in 1888. After his defeat for re-election two years ago, President Harrison appointed him Chief Justice of the Court of General Land Claims, which he still holds.

THE SENATE AND SILVER.

From The New-York World (Dem.). Let it repeal the Sherman act, and should the House refuse to concur, the responsibility will be transferred from one body to the other and from one party to the other.

Senator Hill has boldly "taken the bull by the horns" in giving notice that on Monday next he will move to take up the bill.

THE DEMAND FOR NATIONAL QUARANTINE. From The Boston Journal.

The New-York Academy of Medicine adds its powerful voice to the demand for a National quarantine. Bourbon opposition to this measure is a heavy load for the Democracy to shoulder. It may wreck the new Administration before it is fairly begun.

DON'T GIVE UP SAMOA HASTILY.

From The New- rk Sun. Does the "slight compensation elsewhere" to be demanded by Germany in case the United States Government annexes Hawaii at the request of the Hawaiian Provisional Government refer to Samoa 7.

There may be a temptation to abandon needlessly our rights in Samoa as "compensation" for rights elsewhere acquired by natural process, and for which we owe England and Germany neither thanks nor cash.

WE MAY OWN THE NORTH POLE YET.

From The Washington Star. Peary starts toward the role in June and he has declared that whatever land he discovers and explores in Greenland will be claimed by him in the name of the United Sintes Government and will, of course, become the property of this Republic.

A NEW BOOM FOR DARTMOUTH.

It requires no prophet's vision to foresee that under his (Dr. Tucker's) presidency Dartmouth College will take the place among New-England's centres of educational "light and leading" to which the college is entitled by reason of a great history and a great opportunity.

DESCENDANTS OF REVOLUTIONARY SIRES From The Baltimore American.

There was only one great American Revolution, and there is no reason why there should be two sets of sons. Descendants of the heroes of 1776 will find as did their ancestors, that in union there is strength. NO MORE POETS LAUREATE. From The Cleveland Leader.

Gladstone's declaration that he has no present in-tention of appointing a poet laureate may not mean the abolition of the post of honor, but it might well do so. The office would fitty culminate and end with the peerless poet of his time, Alfred Lord Tenny-son.